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Comments or questions? Please contact:

Doug MacDonald
Editor, *Nova Scotia Minerals Update*
Mineral Resources Branch
P.O. Box 698, Halifax
Nova Scotia, Canada B3J 2T9
Phone 902-424-2510
E-mail drmacdon@gov.ns.ca
Minerals Update Web Site:
<http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb>


NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources



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Mining Matters 2003: A Land of Riches

On November 19th and 20th, 2003, the Mineral Resources Branch will host its annual **Mining Matters for Nova Scotia** conference at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax. With this 27th annual conference, we continue to build on the numerous successes of previous years, and strive to enhance the understanding of the rich natural resources that lie at, and below, the surface of Nova Scotia. Although the people organizing this year's event may be a little different, the goal remains to provide the same high standard of technical presentations, poster displays, trade show and special events outlining current and ongoing research and development throughout the mining industry.

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2003 will seek to address four main objectives: (1) to increase awareness and understanding of mining and mineral resources in both the public and private sectors; (2) to promote the profile of mining to various government agencies involved in economic development; (3) to serve as a focal point for the local mining industry; and (4) to provide a forum for government and university geoscience research.

Accordingly, this year's technical program has been organized into three theme sessions. After welcoming remarks on Wednesday morning, November 19th, a special session entitled *Current Trends in Precious Metal Activities in Nova Scotia*, co-hosted by the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, will focus on precious metal deposits in the province and highlight some of the more interesting and advanced de-

velopment projects currently being undertaken. The Wednesday afternoon session of November 19th is entitled *Industrial Minerals: A Precious Resource* and will lead off with a feature presentation on gemstones by our guest speaker, gemologist Brad Wilson from Kingston, Ontario (see photo and bio on page 2). Brad's talk will surely dazzle both the novice and professional alike. Subsequent talks will highlight the importance of the province's vast industrial mineral wealth and explain why these commodities are so important in our everyday lives. On Thursday morning, November 20th, the technical session will feature *Current Research Activities in Nova Scotia*. This will feature talks on such things as economically significant pegmatites, metal speciation and mobility in historical gold mine tailings, and the coal industry. This session will also offer several university talks highlighting student and staff research.

Displays, demonstrations and the Tradex will be held in Commonwealth Ballroom A. This year will feature local mineral-producing companies, suppliers and service companies, prospectors and ex-



An artisan works to craft gold jewellery.

ploration companies with exciting mineral prospects, as well as geoscience research underway at DNR, Natural Resources Canada, and local universities. As a result of the feature presentation on gemstones, there will be a gemstone display which will showcase a small portion of these magnificent stones, and allow the avid admirer of such beauty to purchase his or her favourite.

As in the past, a field trip is tentatively planned, this time along the Eastern Shore to examine two of the precious metal deposits highlighted in the technical sessions. Pending availability of adequate safety equipment from the local mining community, underground tours are planned of the current operations at both the Mooseland and Dufferin gold deposits. This trip is possible through the generosity of the operator, Azure Resources. For more information call me at 902-424-2526.

Paul Smith



This year's featured guest speaker, Brad Wilson, holds a large (roughly 8 cm long), euhedral topaz crystal from pegmatite located near the BC-Yukon border (in background). Brad Wilson was born and educated in Ontario, with geology degrees from both Queen's (B.Sc.) and Carleton (M.Sc.) universities. He is a certified gemologist (FCGmA) and has published several papers on Canadian gemstones. Since 1978 he has been actively involved in mineral exploration and has travelled extensively in the search for rough gemstones. A faceter of gemstones since 1979, he is now involved in the import and cutting of rough gemstones, and marketing of the finished products to jewellers, museums and collectors. His talk is entitled From Amethyst to Zircon: the ABCs of Canadian Coloured Gemstones.

NSPA Fall Field Trip Examines Northeastern Mainland

Autumn in Nova Scotia is a splendid time indeed. The pesky flies and mosquitoes of summer are gone, leaving behind a mellow landscape in preparation for the long dark season to follow. It is a great time to be outdoors prospecting. The light, clear air was ringing with the sound of rock hammers as members of the Nova Scotia Prospectors Association (NSPA) gathered together for the 2003 Fall field trip. NSPA members set out on the weekend that culminated in Hurricane Juan to explore the complex geology of the north-eastern mainland area and the beautiful rolling vistas of the Eastern Cobequid Highlands.

All trips hosted by the NSPA begin with a practical review of safe prospecting procedures that help to develop proper fieldwork habits before heading off to the first location. Stops consist of a brief overview of the regional setting, review of safety issues at the site, and a description and interpretation of the rocks. The leaders always have ideas about where to find good samples. At this point it pays to stick close to the trip leaders to hear



Retired DNR geologist Kevin Gillis leads a discussion on coprolites at the Shaw Resources shale pit.

their interpretations of our findings, and watch a professional at work.

NSPA field excursions showcase a variety of rocks, mineral deposits, mining operations and styles of mineralization, and this trip was no exception. On this particular weekend we examined the Arisaig volcanics, fossils from the early Silurian period, Cambrian conglomerates, and various types of mineralization in the Late Proterozoic intrusive rocks at Georgeville. The Cross Roads Ohio base metal occurrence proved to be a

challenge to locate and access, but well worth the effort judging by the variety of minerals samples gathered there. Carboniferous stops included oil shale deposits containing fossils at Priestville, the coal environment of the Stellarton Formation, and Mabou Group base metal deposits around Mt. Thom. I'm sure all would agree that the highlight was our stop at Pioneer Coal's surface mine, home to the Nova Miner. While at the mine the association celebrated a hardworking volunteer, Doug Bowes (aka Dr. Flame-O), with a blazing birthday cake.

Socially, we all enjoyed an evening of stories and laughter round the campfire between mouthfuls of delicious chili and beverages. The merriment eventually scuttled any serious notions of an NSPA meeting that evening. All in all it was great to see some familiar faces as well as a few new ones. A big thank you is extended to trip leaders Howard Donohoe, Ron Mills and George O'Reilly for the thoughtful and diverse itinerary, and for always keeping the door at DNR open to prospectors!

Cynthia Phillips

Highlights of the Southwest Nova Mapping Project

In 1998, DNR set out to better understand the geology around the Digby-Yarmouth-Shelburne area with the goals of producing a series of 1:50 000-scale geological maps describing and re-interpreting the sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic, and deformational history, and evaluating the economic potential of the area.

Previous work indicated that the area was underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Cambrian to Ordovician Meguma Group, consisting of the lower Goldenville Formation and the upper Halifax Formation, the Ordovician to Silurian White Rock Formation, and the Early Devonian Torbrook Formation. These rocks were deformed and metamorphosed during the Acadian Orogeny, resulting in regional-scale folds and associated cleavage. Devonian igneous rocks were interpreted to post-date the orogeny.

As with any extensive mapping project, the pieces came together slowly. Although numerous discoveries were made during this six-year project, this article will summarize just a few of the major stratigraphic highlights.

The oldest unit in the area, the Goldenville Formation, was considered to be a monotonous succession of undividable metasandstone units. However, based on detailed mapping combined with high-resolution aeromagnetic data, we could subdivide the formation in the eastern part of the project area into two packages which, to date, have not been formally named. One of the most important discoveries was a thick interval of grey-green metasilstone containing abundant trace fossils. Over the past summer, one of these trace fossils was identified as *Oldhamia*. This is the only known occurrence of this earliest Cambrian deep-water fossil in the Meguma Group, and its presence suggests that the lower part of the Goldenville Formation (below this interval) may extend into the Precambrian.

One of our earliest discoveries was the recognition that the Halifax Formation naturally fell into three stratigraphic units in the Digby area,

which broadly correlated with subdivisions established elsewhere in Nova Scotia. We termed these units the Bloomfield, Acacia Brook/Cunard and Bear River/Sissiboo members (from oldest to youngest).

In 1998 we discovered the first known occurrence of *Rhadinopora flabelliforme*, a Lower Ordovician graptolite, in the upper parts of the Bear River member. The presence of this graptolite suggests that the underlying Acacia Brook and Bloomfield members, together with the Goldenville Formation, may be Cambrian in age, bringing into question the upper age of the Halifax Formation in this area.

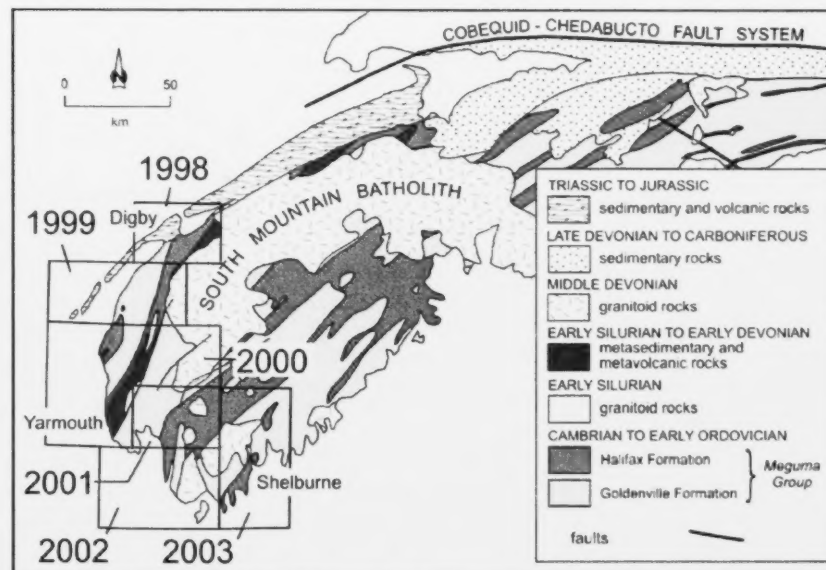
Fossils in the White Rock Formation, which overlies the Halifax Formation in the Bear River-Weymouth area, provide another clue that may change the existing stratigraphic interpretation of the area. The fossil assemblage indicates a Silurian age for most, if not all, of the formation. This age suggests a considerable time gap between the top of the Halifax Formation and deposition of the White Rock Formation, which was not previously recognized. This confirms the significance of an angular unconformity locally observed

at the base of the White Rock Formation. U-Pb dating of the dominantly volcanic White Rock Formation in the Yarmouth area indicates that the base of the formation may extend into the Late Ordovician.

Although the contact between the Early Devonian, fossil-rich Torbrook Formation and the underlying White Rock Formation was variable interpreted, our mapping in the Bear River area confirmed the original interpretation of a gradational contact between the two. Previously the contact was placed at the top of the uppermost massive metasandstone layer in the White Rock Formation; however, we place the contact below the first occurrence of Early Devonian macroscopic fossils well above the metasandstone layer.

The Southwest Nova Project will soon come to an end. We have unraveled many of the geological complexities of the area, but like any scientific endeavour, new questions have surfaced. For more information about the project, preliminary results have been documented in various DNR Reports of Activities starting in 1999. A major report on the geology of southwestern Nova Scotia and a series of geological maps will be released in 2004.

Chris White and Rick Horne



Simplified geological map of southern Nova Scotia showing the project area.

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2003:

Wednesday, November 19, 2003

8:30 am - 7:00 pm - Registration (Commonwealth Foyer)

10:00 am - 9:00 pm - Displays Open (Commonwealth A)

8:30 am - 8:40 am - Welcoming remarks (Dan Graham, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources)

Note: All talks will be presented in Commonwealth Room B

Session 1 - Current Trends in Precious Metal Activities in Nova Scotia (co-hosted by the Mining Society of Nova Scotia)

Session Chairs: Sam Schwartz, President, Mining Society of Nova Scotia; Howard Donohoe, DNR

8:40 am - 9:00 am

Mike MacDonald, DNR: Summary of Nova Scotia's mineral industry and introduction to Meguma gold deposits

9:00 am - 9:20 am

Rick Horne, DNR: Geological controls on Meguma quartz-vein gold deposits

9:20 am - 9:35 am

Will Felderhof, President and CEO, Acadian Gold Corp.: Forest Hills gold project: an update

9:35 am - 9:50 am

Andrew Von Kursell, President, Azure Resources Corp.: Mooseland—Dufferin gold projects: an update

9:50 am - 10:05 am

Paul Smith, DNR: Non-vein gold mineralization in the Meguma Group: Moose River and Brookfield deposits

10:05 am - 10:20 am

Coffee break

10:20 am - 10:35 am

Bob Ryan, DNR: Nova Scotia-Australia-New Zealand gold connection: implications for Meguma gold deposits

10:35 am - 10:55 am

Dan Kontak, George O'Reilly, DNR: Overview of non-Meguma gold settings in Nova Scotia

10:55 am - 11:20 am

Mike Downes, President and CEO of Monster Copper Corp.: A brief overview of iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits and IOCG exploration in Nova Scotia by Monster Copper Corp. and Wallbridge Mining Company

11:20 am - 11:40 am

Rick Horne, DNR: Gold mineralization in the Kemptville shear zone: a possible example of TAG mineralization in southern Nova Scotia

11:40 am - 1:30 pm

Lunch break (no event scheduled)

12:00 pm - 12:20 pm

Fall business meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia

Session 2 - Industrial Minerals: a Precious Resource

Session Chair: Mike Cherry, DNR

1:30 pm - 2:10 pm

Brad Wilson: From amethyst to zircon: the ABCs of Canadian coloured gemstones

2:10 pm - 2:30 pm

Phil Finck, DNR: The 'Windsor Sea' and its precious gift of industrial minerals

Opportunities for Economic Development

2:30 pm - 2:50 pm

Garth Prime, DNR: Insights into the past, present and future of Nova Scotia's stone industry

2:50 pm - 3:00 pm

Garth DeMont, DNR: Why all the excitement about carbonates?

3:00 pm - 3:20 pm

Scott Swinden, DNR: Amendments to the *Mineral Resources Act*

3:20 pm - 5:00 pm

Time to view and discuss displays

5:00 pm - 9:00 pm

Beer and Beef Reception, hosted by the Hon. Richard Hurlburt, Minister of Natural Resources, Cost \$10

Thursday, November 20

8:30 am - 12:30 pm - Registration

8:30 am - 4:00 pm - Displays open (Commonwealth A)

Session 3 - Current Geoscience Research in Nova Scotia

Session Chair: Mike MacDonald, DNR

8:50 am - 9:00 am

Mike Cherry, DNR: Opening remarks

9:00 am - 9:20 am

Dan Kontak, DNR: Comparison of the Brazil Lake pegmatite with Little Nahanni pegmatites, N.W.T.: one model does not fit all

9:20 am - 9:40 am

M. B. Parsons, NRCan (Atlantic); P. K. Smith, T. A. Goodwin, DNR; G. E. M. Hall, A. L. Sangster and J. B. Percival, NRCan (Ottawa): Distribution and speciation of elements associated with historical mine tailings at selected lode gold deposits in the Meguma Terrane, southern Nova Scotia

9:40 am - 10:00 am

A. MacRae, St. Mary's University; J. Shimeld and R. Fensome, NRCan (Atlantic): Implications of Upper Cretaceous-Cenozoic shelf sedimentary systems for Scotian Slope reservoirs

10:00 am - 10:15 am

Coffee break

10:15 am - 10:35 am

Dave Risk and Amanda Diochon, St. Francis Xavier University (Environmental Earth Sciences Lab) and Dalhousie University: Ground-level studies of ecosystem carbon cycling processes

10:35 am - 11:20 am

Dave Hughes, NRCan (Calgary): Energy supply/demand trends and forecasts: implications for a sustainable energy future for Canada and the world

11:20 am - 11:40 am

Tom Lamb, Dan Khan and Ernie Hennick, DNR: Mineral rights disposition strategy for the Sydney Coalfield

11:40 am - 1:00 pm

Lunch break (no event scheduled)

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Displays open

4:00 pm

Conference closed

Geology Rocks: EdGEO Workshop Held at the Fundy Geological Museum

Each year in August, 25-30 Nova Scotia teachers come together to attend the EdGEO Workshop. This workshop inspires an understanding of the earth sciences, allows teachers to develop hands-on experience, and provides useful information for the classroom. This year's gathering was entitled *Geology Rocks*, and was held at the Fundy Geological Museum in Parrsboro.

The topics and activities the teachers are introduced to are varied and numerous. Modules deal with geological processes, rock and mineral characteristics and identification, minerals in our lives, geological time, fossils and dinosaurs, soils, oil and gas, and climate change. Field trips are an integral part of this workshop. It was a revelation to most to experience geology and important geological processes in both the classroom and the field and to realize how important geology is to us.

This workshop evolves each year as it incorporates suggestions based on teachers' comments and evaluations. This year, the sessions were changed to dedicate the first day as a "Rocks and Minerals" day and the following day as a "Fossils" day, both with corresponding field trips. The first field trip dealt with Parrsboro's building stones, a stop on a major fault zone where participants mimicked structural processes to learn about plate tectonics, and a final stop to look at different rock formations on the beach. The fossil field trip at Joggins included a brief visit to Don Reid's Fossil Museum and his tremendous fossil collection, then a much-awaited trip to the beach to discuss the rock formations and fossils, and allow collection of specimens.

Teachers were treated to an awesome demonstration by John Shimeld and Patrick Potter (Geological Survey of Canada - Atlantic), who modified a Hele-Shaw model to allow water and rock materials to flow through a plexi-glass cell (see photo). This display effectively demonstrates processes of



sedimentation and erosion, the growth of salt diapirs, and the transport and migration of hydrocarbons, allowing participants to visualize off-shore geology. An evening session on the first day let teachers view the Museum displays, have a behind-the-scenes look at dinosaur bone retrieval, "mine" for chocolate chips, and discuss the rock cycle.

Workshop leaders are all volunteers, including DNR geologists Linda Ham and Howard Donohoe. Other

leaders include specialists from GSC-Atlantic and Dalhousie University, and several teachers. Teacher participants come from around the province, and cover most grade levels. Resources provided to the teachers are outstanding and include, among other things, a rock, mineral and ore kit that has been prepared by DNR with the assistance of many local mining companies and prospectors.

The workshop is evaluated by the teachers every year, and every year since its inception, the teachers have given the experience glowing reviews. The challenge for the leaders is how to improve on a good thing - there is always so much information and so little time to deliver it. The committee is currently deciding whether a third day should be included, as the most common comment from the teachers is that there is a serious time crunch with an information overload.

Linda Ham

July-Sept. Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	Claim Ref. Map	Licensee
AR ME 1976-005	11E/04C	Gulf Minerals Canada Limited
AR ME 1978-007	21H/01D	Gulf Minerals Canada Limited
AR ME 1981-040	21H/01D	Baroid of Canada Limited
		Gulf Minerals Canada Limited
AR ME 1982-052	11E/04C	
	11E/05B	
AR ME 2001-041	21A/04A	W G Shaw and Associates Limited
		Black Bull Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2001-042	21A/04A	W G Shaw and Associates Limited
		Black Bull Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2001-043	11K/02C	Keeping, A
AR ME 2001-044	11K/02C	Keeping, A
AR ME 2001-045	11D/14C	Hoskin, D C
AR ME 2001-046	11K/07A, D	Fraser, C
AR ME 2001-047	11F/14A	Barrett, A M
AR ME 2001-048	11F/11A, B	Sofregaz U S Incorporated
		Statia Terminals Canada Incorporated
AR ME 2001-050	21A/09B	Hiltz, K R
AR ME 2001-053	11D/15A	3779751 Canada Corporation
AR ME 2002-031	11D/13C	Findley, C
AR ME 2002-050	21A/07C	Hiltz, K R

Susan Saunders and Norman Lytle

Nova Scotia Gold Back on the Radar Screens

During the summer and fall of 2003, slumping stock markets continued to chase investors away from the US dollar and into financial sanctuaries like gold and bonds. This has pushed the price of gold steadily higher. Over the past six months the price of gold has climbed from ~\$US330 to ~\$US390 an ounce, a marked increase over slumping values in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Gold stocks have also performed very well since mid-year 2003, and have outperformed many other sectors. "So what?" you may ask. Well, this resurgence in market interest has once again placed Nova Scotia on the radar screens of several gold exploration companies. Let's have a look at recent developments.

One of the key indicators of exploration interest is the amount of claim staking. From July to October 2003, the amount of area under licence has risen from 364,000 acres to 574,000 acres, an increase of approximately 37%. The majority of these claims are located over lower Paleozoic turbidites of the Meguma Terrane. Anyone familiar with Nova Scotia geology is aware of the rich history of lode gold exploration, discovery and production in the Meguma Terrane. Since the discovery of the initial gold prospect at Mooseland on the Tangier River in 1858 by Lieutenant C. L'Estrange, 1.2 million ounces were produced from 64 gold districts. This seems paltry when compared to some of the 'elephant-sized' deposits worldwide, so why bother? Several notable geological features should be mentioned.

It has long been recognized that gold deposits in the Meguma Terrane bear striking similarity to those of the Bendigo-Ballarat area of southern Australia where approximately 18 million ounces of gold were produced from an area approximately the same size as southern Nova Scotia. These Australian mines routinely produced to depths of greater than 1400 m, whereas Nova Scotia mines rarely exceeded 100 m depth, with our deepest mines barely

exceeding 300 m. Recent deep drilling and underground development at the Crown Reserve Mine by Dufferin Resources indicated a series of 'stacked saddles' to a depth of 400 m. This, coupled with other drilling projects, similarly suggests that Meguma deposits can be mined to greater depths. Several companies are actively pursuing high-grade (approx. 7-15 g gold/tonne) targets including Acadian Gold Corporation at Forest Hills, Scorpio Mining Corporation at Cochrane Hill, and Azure Resources Corporation at Mooseland and Port Dufferin.

In addition to typical high-grade lode gold deposits, several Meguma deposits have associated high-tonnage, low-grade (1-3 g gold/tonne) zones that may be amenable to bulk mining. In the late 1800s and early 1900s gold was produced from low-grade, vein-free zones of disseminated gold at the Moose River deposit. Further work on this zone by Seabright Exploration in the late 1980s, and subsequent work by Moose River Resources in the mid- to late-1990s, has defined a resource of approximately 400,000 oz. in what are termed the 'Touquoy' and 'East' zones. This gold resource occurs at an approximate grade of 2.2 g gold/t. Australia-based Diamond Ventures has completed initial due diligence work and plans to proceed with additional exploration and feasibility work at Moose River.

The gold potential of north-central Nova Scotia has also attracted the interest of several explorationists. Monster Copper Corporation and Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. have formed a joint venture to explore for Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposits associated with the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault System, which forms the boundary between the Meguma and Avalon terranes in Nova Scotia. Numerous occurrences of iron oxide and iron carbonate, sometimes with associated copper and gold concentrations, have long been known in this zone, with perhaps the largest



DNR geologists George O'Reilly and Rick Horne (left foreground) examine boxes of drill core from the Azure Resources Corp. drilling program at its Mooseland property in Halifax County. Azure Resources has commenced sinking a decline on the property.

being the Londonderry iron mines where iron ore was produced in the mid- to late-Nineteenth Century. Recent work has revealed geological similarities with the Olympic Dam copper-gold deposit in Australia, perhaps the best-known IOCG deposit in the world.

To say that mineral exploration is a cyclic industry seems redundant. Commodity prices rise and fall, and companies shift their focus among many geographic regions around the globe. Nova Scotia has seen numerous gold exploration cycles, with a recent peak in the late 1980s. Since then, Nova Scotia has largely been off the radar screens of most explorationists, but we are pleased to report that we're back on the screens of several companies, with prospects for more to come.

Mike MacDonald and Paul Smith

The Prospector's Stake

Prospectors have a stake in the mineral industry, not only for the 'here and now' but also for the future. In this column I would like to talk about the importance of conducting high-quality work on your claim, communicating effectively, supporting the Prospectors Association, and increasing your knowledge.

The work you carry out on your claim is often the basis for further investigations by exploration companies. In the past decade the exploration segment of the mineral industry has gone through some fundamental re-alignments. Many permanent geological staff are no longer employed with exploration companies, and the reduction in numbers means that fewer staff geologists actually undertake local or regional investigations. Companies rely on consultants or prospectors. When you provide exploration companies with an accurate and substantial description of the work carried out on your claim, you are preparing them to make informed decisions. Not every decision may go in your favour but you establish yourself as a person who can be trusted. Your case is also helped by knowing the mineral targets and working models for which a company is interested.

'Sell' yourself! But don't forget to 'sell' your claim, the potential of the province, prospectors and the mineral industry! As you inform others about what you are doing and why it is important, you will contribute to a better understanding of the mineral industry. Quite possibly you may help influence positive decisions about the mineral industry and its importance to us and to the province. So this means talking to exploration companies, consultants and government, as well as land owners when you request permission to enter land. It also means talking to your neighbour, friends, MLA, and MP. The messages are simple: prospectors are important for making discoveries at the forefront of the mineral industry, and the industry is economically important to Nova Scotians in particular and Canadians in general. You can also remind your listeners about the industry's environmental sensitivity.

The Nova Scotia Prospectors Association (NSPA) is a strong and dynamic organization (see page 2). This group deserves your assistance as a member and volunteer to influence favorable change for prospectors. An organization carries more influence than an individual with decision makers and governments. Another benefit is the experience of other prospectors, who are able to provide information, show you techniques and answer questions.

Two words sum up this column: get involved! By getting involved with the NSPA you can also increase your geological knowledge and prospecting skills. By communicating the importance of mineral resources to various audiences you assist in creating a positive image for prospecting. Nobody said being a prospector was easy, but you can ease your load by being involved with others.

Howard Donohoe



NSPA members are dwarfed by Pioneer Coal Limited's Nova Miner at the Stellarton Mine (see article, p. 2).

Dates to Remember

October 29 - November 1, 2003

Annual Review of Activities, Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, and CIM Newfoundland Branch Annual Meeting, Delta Hotel, St. John's, Newfoundland. For more information contact Norm Mercer (phone 709-729-6193, e-mail nlm@zeppo.geosurv.gov.nf.ca) or visit the web site <http://www.geosurv.gov.nf.ca>.

November 3-5, 2003

Annual Review of Activities, Minerals and Energy Branch, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Sheraton Hotel, Fredericton, New Brunswick. For more information contact Don Carroll (phone 506-453-6624, e-mail don.carroll@gnb.ca) or visit the web site <http://www.gnb.ca/0078/minerals/review.html>.

November 19 and 20, 2003

Mining Matters for Nova Scotia 2003: Opportunities for Economic Development, Westin, Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax. For more information contact Paul Smith (phone 902-424-2526, e-mail pksmith@gov.ns.ca), or visit the web site <http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb>. Please see the article on page 1 and Program on pages 4 and 5.

January 26-29, 2004

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, Cordilleran Roundup, The Westin Bayshore Resort and Marina, Vancouver, British Columbia. For more information contact Sally Howson (604-689-5271, ext. 104) or visit the web site <http://www.bc-mining-house.com/>.

March 7-10, 2004

Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, International Trade Show, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario. For more information contact the PDAC (phone 416-362-1969, fax 416-362-0101) or visit the web site info@pdac.ca.

